in Germany as well, retorted Kiderlen. The pact of 1909, to which appeal was made, depended on the Algeciras Act, which had been infringed. Germany's hands could not be bound by agreements which France had not observed. An understanding should have been sought before the expedition to Fez. He had no other suggestions to make. Since the pourparlers, which ought to have been kept secret, had been revealed he did not consider it consistent with the dignity of Germany to abate her requirements. He would, however, consult the Chancellor and the Emperor on the subject of further discussions and would see the Ambassador again on July 31. It was an alarming conversation, but at the next meeting both parties made an advance. Kiderlen, after seeing the Emperor, declared that the essential demand was for access to the Congo river, while he would not complain of a French Protectorate in Morocco. The principle was accepted in Paris and on August 4 he withdrew his claim to the coast.

Though a certain approach had been made, the bargainers were still far apart, and on August 14 the offer of Togoknd was withdrawn on the ground that public opinion would disapprove and that French offers were insufficient to justify the sacrifice. France replied that in that case her offers must also be diminished. *By the middle of the month seven German proposals for territorial cessions in the Congo had been rejected by France, and six French offers by Germany. Both sides angrily complained of the frequent changes of front. On August 18 Kiderlen left Berlin to consult the Emperor. " Opinion is excited," reported Cambon on August 20. " If the negotiations fail, Germany will probably refuse a conference. The internal situation affects the external. The elections approach and the parties compete in

patriotism. I hope our apprehensions may be groundless, but it would be levity not to see the possibility of a conflict." While Cailkux was still on holiday, he heard that Kiderlen had told certain Ambassadors that the attitude of France made war almost inevitable, and that the situation could not remain as it was. Rumours also reached him of German agents in the hinterland of Agadir and Mogador telling the chiefs that Germany would soon control that territory. Pamphlets appeared in Germany, among them the widely read *West Marokko Deutscb,* by the Pan-German leader Class, which argued that compensation outside Morocco was unacceptable. Caillaux believed that Germany still coveted part of Morocco, and to prevent it he